

LUPU, N. Gh., acad.; STEINBACH, M.; DOBREANU-ENESCU, Viorica; VULPESCU, Sofia;
JELEA, Al.; TEODORINI, Sanda; VLADESCU, C.

In~~idence~~idence of atherosclerosis among fishermen in the delta of the
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(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (FISH) (FATS, UNSATURATED)
(BLOOD CHOLESTEROL) (HYPERTENSION)

DOBREANU-ENESCU, Viorica; HARNAGEA, P.; TEODORINI, Sanda; MOLNER, C.

Clinical, hemodynamic and electrocardiographical effects of prolonged treatment with guanethidine or with combined guanethidine and cyclopenthiiazide in hypertensive disease. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 4 no.1:57-82 '63.

(HYPERTENSION) (GUANETHIDINE) (BENZOTHIADIAZINES)
(DIURETICS) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

IOTA, C.G.; GEORGESCU, Miron; DORHEANU-ENESCU, Vipraca; POPESCU, Gh.;
TEODORINI, Sanda

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III. Research on the reactivity of the autonomic nervous system in
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intern. 4 no.1:83-92 '68,

(HYPERTENSION) (AUTONOMIC DYSFUNCTION) (STRESS)
(EXERTION) (SPORT MEDICINE)

DOBREANU-ENESCU, Viorica; TEODORINI, Sanda; HARNAGEA, Petre

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in coronary disease. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 4 no.2:243-253 '63.
(CORONARY DISEASE) (SEGCNTIN)

STEINBACH, M.; DOBREANU-ENESCU, Viorica; MOLNER, C.; TEODORINI, Sanda;
LAZAROVICI, Miriam

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smokers. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 4 no.4:535-537 '63.

(SMOKING) (BLOOD LIPIDS)
(BLOOD CHOLESTEROL) (LIPOPROTEINS)
(CAPILLARY RESISTANCE) (ELASTIC TISSUE)

DOBREANU-ENESCU, Viorica, dr.; HARNAGEA, P., dr.; TEODORINI, Sanda, dr.;
MOLNER, C., dr.

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TEODORINI, Sanda; HARNAGEA, P.; CONSTANTINEANU, M.; GEORGESCU, M.;
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ZAMFIREIU, N.; TACU, Florentina; TEODORIU, Al.

Increasing the corn production by treating the seed with
electromagnetic radiation. Studii cerc. biol. s. bot 17 no.1:
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1. Chair of Plant Technology, "N. Balcescu" Agronomic Institute.
Submitted October 3, 1963.

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Witing Hospital (Spitalul Witing), Bucharest,
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"Aspects From the Traumas of Children."

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Work performed at the Central Sanepid of the City of Bucharest
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"Contributions to the Study of the Epidemiology of Intestinal
Parasitosis in the City of Bucharest."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8,
No 3, May-Jun 63, pp 221-226.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: A study of 3074 school children or children belonging to other closed communities in the city of Bucharest showed an average of 41.9 percent positive examinations, with the highest incidence in the 3 to 7 year age group. In 2 of the 9 children's communities studied, Ascaris and Trichuris eggs were found in the soil and Hymenolepsis nana eggs under the children's fingernails. Copro-parasitologic examinations for 1119 adults on the staff of the communities showed 13.5 percent positive results. The complex anthelminthic measures taken resulted in a decrease of the infestation approaching eradication in some communities. Includes 3 tables and 2 Russian and 6 Rumanian references.

1/1

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TEODOROV T.

6283. (1323) TEODOROV T. "Surgical treatment of paronychia. Results obtained at the 13th polyclinic in Sofia during 1952-1954 (Bulgarian text) KHIRURGIJA (Sofia) 1956, 9/9 (816-822)
Tables 3

Paronychia is a very frequent affection in man. Especially workers are affected. The author's observations in a total of 713 patients with paronychia treated by him are described. 407 were treated at the 6th polyclinic in Sofia in 1946-1948 and 306 at the 13th polyclinic in 1952-1955. The cases are presented in a schema according to the types of paronychia. Treatment was based on 3 principles: (1) good, wide and timely opening of the purulent focus; (2) the provision of satisfactory drainage of the pus; (3) immobilization. The treatment of the various kinds of paronychia is described. Prerequisites are: good anaesthesia and bloodless operation with the Esmarch bandage for good orientation. The number of patients has been decreased progressively these last few years and the time of treatment has been considerably reduced. This has been accomplished by (1) raising the standard of hygiene among workers through lectures and literature; (2) security and protective measures in industry; (3) timely medical aid by specialist-surgeons - cases are no longer postponed too long; (4) treatment with all available new drugs, such as sulphonamides and antibiotics.

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Sofia 11 no.2:181-182 1958.

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THEODOROV, T.

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of the 13th Polyclinic... Sofia during the period 1961-1962.
Khirurgia 17 no.2:144-145 '64.

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Zagrebu, Vol. 2:137-154 1954.

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(HOUSING
Yugosl., thermal conditions in rural houses)

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TEODOROVIC, Bogdan; BARISIC, Miljenko

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Zagreb ? no.2:155-163 '59.
(LATRINES)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1

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A modified L.R.S. privy. Radovi med.fak., Zagreb 7 no.2:165-170 '59.
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DATE 11/10/01 BY SP/CDR

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TOMASEGOVIC, Z.; JANKOVIC, Z.; PETKOVIC, V.; STANIC, M.; BETLHEIM, S.; BLAZEVIC, D.; PERSIC, N.; ZORINC, S.; TEODOROVIC, B.; VRANCIC, J.; VODOPLJA, I.; ANTONIAZZO, Z.; CULIC, R.; GALINOVIC-WEISGLASS, M.; ~~RUMBOV, Z.~~ MRAVUNAC, B.; KOEHLER-KUBELKA, N.; CEZNER, M.; KOHN, V.; TEKAVCIC, B.; EMILI, H.; SMERDEL, S.; SOOS, E.; VUKSANOVIC, V.; JANJATOVIC, M.; ~~DERVISEVIC, I.~~ GRUENWALD, P.; SKRABALO, Z.; CREPINCO, I.; HAUPTMANN, E.; VIDACEK, S.; HORVAT, A.; MIOCKA, O.; IVANCEVIC, D.; PERGER, A.; KRSNJAVA, B.; PRAZIC, M.; SALAJ, B.; SUROTIĆ, R.; RADOSEVIC, Z.; KELER-BACOKA, M.; HAHN, A.; MATKOVIC, B.; RADONIC, M.

Review of periodicals; medicine. Bul sc Youg 9 no.4/5:145-147
Ag-O '64.

TEODOROVIC, V.

"Designations of binders in machines with single phase current and their determination,"
Elektrotehniski Vestnik, Ljubljana, Vol 2, No 5/6, 1954, p. 169.

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TEODOROVIC, Vladislav, inz. (Novi Sad, Alekse Santica 57)

Checking the connecting groups of three-phase core transformers by induction method. Elektr vest 30 no. 8/9:222-224
'62/'63.

TEODOROVIC, Vladislav, dipl. inz. (Novi Sad, Alekse Santica 57)

Commutators of synthetic resins. Elektr vest 30 no. 10/12:
299-304 '62/'63.

L 04135-67 ARG/FSS-2/FBO/EWP(c)/EWP(h) DE/WW
ACC NR: AP6020195 (A) SOURCE CODE: YU/0009/65/000/006/0611/0619

AUTHOR: Teodorovic, Zoran (Lt. Col.); Rakic, Slobodan (Lt. Col)

ORG: none

TITLE: The planning and carrying out of squadron tactical exercises of fighter-interceptors
in the territorial air defense system

SOURCE: Vazduhoplovni glasnik, no. 6, 1965, 611-619

TOPIC TAGS: air defense system, air force tactic, air force training, pilot training

ABSTRACT: In view of the development of nuclear weapons carried by aircraft, it became of paramount importance that the defense forces intercept and destroy in the air all enemy aircraft. To achieve the necessary degree of readiness, the tactical exercises must be carried out on a large scale involving entire squadrons. Consequently, the authors describe in considerable detail how such exercises should be planned, how the squadron should prepare for assignments, tactical flight dynamics, and the cooperation of fighter aircraft with surface-to-air missiles. It is of special importance that tasks and exercises in general be adjusted to the level of training of the pilots and the commanding personnel. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 05,15! SUBM DATE: none

Corr 1/1 1st

52
B

ACC NR: AP6010595

SOURCE CODE: YU/0009/65/000/001/0377/0384

AUTHOR: Teodorovic, Zoran (Lt. Col.)

ORG: none

TITLE: Commanding fighter aircraft within the territorial air defense system

SOURCE: Vazduhoplovni glasnik, no. 4, 1965, 377-384

TOPIC TAGS: fighter aircraft, air defense system, interceptor aircraft, air defense tactic, armed force organization

ABSTRACT: The commanding of fighter aircraft is discussed with regard to the rapid increase in flight speeds and flight altitudes, the improvements in modern navigation and other equipment, the increased efficiency of the means of war, and the appearance of advanced anti-aircraft means. The organization of the operational command of fighter aircraft is outlined. It is concluded that the time factor demands the establishment of a unified and centralized command of the fighter aircraft from the command post of the anti-aircraft defense. It must be kept in mind, however, that any centralization of command slows down the command process. A certain degree of freedom of individual decision-making should be maintained; this may be justified under special circumstances. The most important task of fighter unit leaders is to

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6010595

decide the most appropriate method for air combat according to the armament and capabilities of their aircraft and the tactical-technological capabilities and actions of the enemy. Since there is no universal fighting device designated for the anti-aircraft defense, the fighter aircraft should be incorporated in a manner which would complement and supplement their action with those of other anti-aircraft means. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 b1g

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1

REVIEWED BY A.A.

"Review of the Ice Condition on the Sea of Azov during the Winter of 1941-1942," TsIF, No 3 (3), 1943 (25-192)

SO: U-3039, 11 Mar 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1"

1955, No. 3.

"New Criteria for Determining the Type of Sea Swell," Meteorol. i Gidrologiya, No. 3, 1955, pp. 54-56.

A critical survey of the classifications, present and past in the USSR, of sea disturbance of swell (volneniye). At the basis of the new classification of sea swell proposed by the author lie the following conditions: (1) directions of propagation of systems of waves and wind are determined with an accuracy up to one even rhumb; (2) the degree of swelling is determined in accordance with a 10-ball scale; (3) the limiting deviation of wind direction from direction of swell propagation (when the wind is still acting on the waves) is two even rhumbs; (4) the type of sea swell is determined by the relation between the direction and degree of swell (heaving), the principal types assumed being: dead surge, surge (zyb'), wind swell, compound swell and pounding (tolchey). In all there are 11 names (and numbers) of sea swell types with indication of their criteria and signs relative to wind direction and strength and swell and between wind strength and degree of sea swell. (RZhGeol., No. 3, 1955) See: Sum. No. 713, 9 Nov 55

TEODOROVICH, A.A.

Numerical forecasting of currents in the northern narrow of the
Kerch Strait. Trudy Okean.kom. 7:127-135 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1, Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Chernogo i Azovskogo
morey. (Kerch Strait--Ocean currents)

TEODOROVICH, B.A., gornyy inzhener.

Hydraulic coal mining in the "Tyrganskie ukley" mine and further
improvements in the new technology. Mekh. trud.rab.9 no.11:13-18
N '55. (Hydraulic mining) (MLRA 9:2)

SOV/112-58-3-4520

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 161 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Teodorovich, B. A. and Tsyapko, N. F.

TITLE: Problems of Process Automation in Underground Hydraulic Coal Mining
(Voprosy avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov pri podzemnoy
gidravlicheskoy dobysti ugliya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. nauchn. konferentsii, Nr 1, Kemerovo, 1957, pp 245-275

ABSTRACT: A principal scheme of underground hydraulic coal mining, conditions for automation, and automation objectives are considered. Cutting processes involved in the hydromining system, associated with automation of the hydro-monitor control, are considered in detail. Experimental models of hydraulically-controlled hydromonitors designed by KuzNIUI and by the Kuznetsk Branch Office of Gidrouglemash will be provided with program-controlled automatic devices. The type GDTs-2 hydraulically remote-controlled hydromonitor will operate in conjunction with an automatic-control unit that will

Card 1/3

SOV/112-58-3-4520

Problems of Process Automation in Underground Hydraulic Coal Mining

actuate the control levers. The hydromonitor will be controlled according to a program recorded on a ferromagnetic film. The control program will be prepared by a highly qualified worker; his actions will be recorded during one cycle of stoping or developmental work. Then, the automatic-control unit will be switched over to production, and the hydromonitor will repeat the program in a new cycle. The control unit consists of a master oscillator, master-oscillator pulse amplifiers, a storing device, a direct-coupling and feedback unit, a control-pulse amplifier, and servoactuators of trunk-swing mechanisms. In the direct-control system, the worker turns the levers controlling the hydromonitor-trunk lifting and slewing movements; the amplifiers receive signals whose magnitude depends on the lever positions; the amplifier output is fed to the recorder of the storing device. Immediately after the recording, the pulses are read out by the reproduction heads and, after amplification, are fed to the servoactuator; the latter actuates the mechanism of the hydromonitor

Card 2/3

SOV/112-58-3-4520

Problems of Process Automation in Underground Hydraulic Coal Mining

trunk. Thanks to the feedback, only one definite position of the trunk corresponds to a given signal value. A practical scheme currently being studied is presented. Further improvement of the automatic hydromonitor control is seen in using the information obtained from pickups that would respond to the hardness of coal and adjacent rock and to the layer geometric parameters; also, using an acoustic or radio location of the heading face is considered. This information will be fed to a computer that will issue commands to the end devices of mining machinery, etc. A block diagram and a simplified circuit of program control for a hydromonitor are presented. Illustrations: 13.

Bibliography: 2 items.

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Prinimal uchastiye: TEODOROVICH, B.A., KHARCHENKO, A.P., otv.
red.; KOROLEVA, T.I., red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

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dobychi uglia. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 205 p.
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(Coal mines and mining) (Hydraulic mining)

TEODOROVICH, B. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into methods of clearing extractions of steep layers in underground hydromechanization." Leningrad, 1960. 12 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Orders of Lenin and of Labor Red Banner Min- ing Inst im G. V. Plekhanov); 200 copies; price not given; printed on duplicating machine; (KL, 22-60, 159)

TEODOROVICH, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHVOSHCHEVSKIY, N.M., inzh.;
SAL'NIKOV, V.R., inzh.; ZAPREYEV, S.I., inzh.

Sublevel hydraulic coal breaking system with powered collapsible
metal supports and their mechanized assembly in the erection area.
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Khvoshchевский, Sal'nikov). 2. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
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KARACHENTSEV, Valentin Ignat'yevich; KODENTSOV, Aleksey Yakovlevich;
BUROV, Mikhail Zinov'yevich; TEOLOKOVICH, B.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsensent; ARKHIPOV, N.A., inzh., otv. red.;
OKHRIMENKO, V.A., red. izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.
MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Hydraulic mining] Gidromekhanizatsiya na shakhtakh. Moskva,
Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 192 p. (MIRA 17:2)

MUCHNIK, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TEODOROVICH, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ZHABIN, G.I., inzh.; SAL'NIKOV, V.R., inzh.

Automatic shield used for the undercutting of a thin layer
from a coal block by means of a strong jet of water. Trudy
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Classification of mechanized hydraulic mining systems. Trudy
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Selecting the location for sinking shafts in a hydraulic mine
according to hydraulic conveying conditions. Trudy VNIIGidrourgika
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Perfecting the existing hydraulic mining systems. Ugol' 39 no. 2:
28-31 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

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NUROK, Grigoriy Arkad'evich, prof., dokt. tekhn. nauk. i zin-
nimali uchastiyer; TROYAN, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; PULIKOV,
K.G., dets., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEMENOVICH, B.A., zain.
tekhn. nauk; MICHAIK, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
retsensent; LOVOZHIIOV, M.A., prof., ucheter tekhn. nauk,
retsensent; IVANOV, A.Ye., etv. red.; HUMERKHAMMOVA, V.F.,
red.; KHLIN, L.D., prof., red.

[Technology and planning of the hydraulic mechanization of
mining operations] Tekhnologiya i proektirovaniye gidrosvetchno-
nizatsii gornykh rabot. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 578 p.
(MIRA 12:3)

AUTHOR TEODOROVICH E.V., KOLESNIKOV N.N. PA - 2704

TITLE The Part Played By the Three-Particle Forces in the Three-Body Problem
(Pol'trekhchastichnikh sil v zadache trekh sil, -Russian)

PERIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 2, pp 392-393,
(U.S.S.R.)

Received 5/1957 Reviewed 6/1957

ABSTRACT Indications exist for the fact that taking account of the three-particle forces improves the agreement between theoretically computed energy values of light nuclei and the experiment. On the occasion of the computation of the distribution of the three-particle forces the authors confined themselves to the three-body-problems: a) to the computation of the binding energy of H^3 and He^3 , b) to the computation of the cross section of the scattering of neutrons by a deuteron.
For reasons of simplicity the non-centrality and the dependence on spin of the two-particle nuclear forces are not taken into consideration. The authors chose the following sum as an operator of the total energy of tritium:
$$H = -\sum_{i < j} V_0 \frac{\exp(-r_{ij})}{r_{ij}} + f \frac{K_1(\mu(r_{12} + r_{23} + r_{31}))}{\mu^3 r_{12} r_{23} r_{31}} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2M} (v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2).$$

Here the first term denotes the usual two-particle interaction and the term of the three-particle interaction was chosen in the same manner as in the work by S.DRELL, K.HUANG, Phys.Rev., 91, 1527 (1953) and A.KLEIN, Phys. Rev. 89, 1158 (1953). The constant f was not fixed and determined in such a manner that the exact binding energy of H^3 resulted. The choi-

Card 1/2

The Part Played By the Three-Particle Forces in the PA - 2704
Three-Body Problem

ce of the trial function takes the slight probability of the simultaneous exterior approximation of three particles into account. In this manner the authors found $f = 153$ MeV which agrees with respect to orders of magnitude with the works by S.DRELL and K.HUANG. At He^3 the numerical value of the COULOMB energy was very near the experimental value, while poorer results were obtained if the three-particle forces were not taken into consideration. The phases of the scattered waves were determined by SCHWINGER's variation method with a trial function of the form $(a + br) \sin kr + (c + dr) \cos dr$. Here a, b, c , denote variation parameters. The total effective cross sections are given in a table. The following variations are here distinguished: a) If only interaction in pairs is taken into account. b) If only interaction in pair and three-particle interaction with $f = 153$ MeV is taken into account. Considering the three-particle forces somewhat improves agreement with the experiment. The part played by three-particle interaction in the nuclei, however, is comparatively small and is not the main reason for the saturation of the nuclear forces. (1 Table).

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10.11.1956

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TEODOROVICH, E.V.

56-3-55/59

AUTHOR:

Teodorovich, E.V.

TITLE:

The Influence Exercised by the Structure of the Proton on the Lamb Shift (Vliyaniye strukturny protona na lembovskiy sdvig)
(Letter to the Editor)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 3 (9),
pp. 823 - 825 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The difference between experimental and theoretical values of the Lamb shift in hydrogen amounts to 0,6 megacycles after taking account of the electromagnetic processes of fourth and fifth order and the mass corrections. This difference can partly be explained by the existence of a structure of the proton (smeared state of the proton charge). Previous papers dealing with the same subject are mentioned. The author here uses the method of the precisely defined wave functions known from the theory of the isotope shifting for the computation of the shifting of the level of the hydrogen. The shifting of the level is here determined by the effective modification of the principal quantum number $\Delta E = \alpha^2 mc^2 n^{-3}$. Δn , $\alpha = e^2/hc$ and Δn is determined from the condition of the fusion of the solutions for the interior and the exterior domain. This expres-

Card 1/3

56-3-55/59

The Influence Exercised by the Structure of the Proton on the Lamb Shift

sion for Δn is here specialized for the $S_{1/2}$ level. If the fusion radius is assumed to be sufficiently large compared to the dimensions of the domain of the charge distribution, a general formula is found for Δn , which depends upon the charge distribution only by way of the average square radius:

$$\Delta n = (2/3)\alpha^4 \langle r^2 \rangle / r_o^2, \Delta E(\text{megacycle}) = (\alpha^6 c / 3\pi\lambda n^3) \langle r^3 \rangle / r_o^2 (\lambda = \hbar/mc).$$
 When using the experimental values for the average square radius ($7,7 \pm 0,1$) $\cdot 10^{-14}$ cm, $\Delta E = (0,117 \pm 0,030)$ megacycles is obtained. Thus, taking account of the proton volume, the difference between theory and experiment is decreased a little, namely from 0,6 to 0,5 megacycles. Further final conclusions on the influence exercised by the structure of the elementary particles on the Lamb shift can be obtained only after taking account of the electromagnetic processes of fifth order and after an increase of experimental accuracy. An analogous method is suited for the computation of the correction to superfine structure and by taking account of the proton volume. There are 6 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

56-3-55/59

The Influence Exercised by the Structure of the Proton on the Lamb Shift

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SOV/48-22-8-15/20

AUTHOR:

Teodorovich, E. V.

TITLE:

Volume Corrections of the Lamb Shift of Energy Levels
(Ob'yemnyye popravki k lembovskomu smeshcheniyu urcvney
energii)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol.
22, Nr 8, pp. 985 - 987 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Until recently a difference of the order of 0,6 MHz existed between the experimental and the theoretical values for the Lamb shift, which could not be explained. Now a new value of the fine-structure constant

$$\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} = 137,039 \text{ instead of } \frac{1}{\alpha} = 137,036\right)$$

and a new value for the electromagnetic corrections of highest order of the Lamb shift were obtained, taking into account the new value of the magnetic moment of the electron. Thus, results of 1057,82 MHz for hydrogen and of 1058,47 MHz for deuterium were obtained. They did, however, not take into account the nuclear volume. Accurate measurements of the Lamb shift are available, which is dependent on a number of important factors (magnetic moments, charge, structure). Hence an accurate

Card 1/4

SOV/48-22-8-13/20

Volume Corrections of the Lamb Shift of Energy Levels

consideration of the influence of the nuclear volume and of the proton appeared to be of importance. The electron wave function in particular must be taken into consideration at the expense of the smearing of nuclear charge and of the proton. In order to obtain a formula for the volume corrections, the author used the method of the so-called precised wave function (Refs 6, 9, 10). In the exterior domain the solution is given by a combination of Whittaker (Uitteker) functions which converge exponentially in the infinite at arbitrary principal quantum numbers. If n is an integer, this solution is transformed into a simple solution given by combinations of hypergeometrical functions. It must be emphasized that the formula for

$\Delta E^{(2)}$ determined by the author in the theory of hyperfine-structure is applicable and can be used in the experimental determination of the fine-structure constant. The computation of the volume corrections of the Lamb shift only requires a knowledge of the mean radius of the charge distribution.

According to Hofstadter (Khofstadter) this radius is

$$\bar{r}_H = 0,77 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm} \text{ and } \bar{r}_D = 1,96 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm} \text{ for hydrogen and}$$

Card 2/4

SOV/48-22-8-13/20

Volume Corrections of the Lamb Shift of Energy Levels

deuterium, respectively. The author also computed the volume correction in tritium:

$$\bar{r}_T = 1,42 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm} \text{ (taking into account the proton volume).}$$

The following final optimum volume corrections have been computed from the viewpoint of modern theory:

$$S_H = 1057,90 \pm 0,13$$

$$S_D = 1057,10 \pm 0,13$$

$$S_T = 1058,99 \pm 0,13$$

There are 11 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra statisticheskoy fiziki i mekhaniki Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chair of Statistical Physics and Mechanics at the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 3/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1

SOV/48-22-8-13/20

Volume Corrections of the Lamb Shift of Energy Levels

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1"

24(5)
AUTHOR:Teodorovich, E. V.

SOV/20-126-6-24/67

TITLE:

The "Latent Structure" in the Model by Lie ("Skrytaya struktura"
v modeli Li)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 6, pp 1236 - 1237
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper deals with the case presented by the Lie model, in which the coupling constant is not in the normal range, and the possibility is investigated of there being a latent structure. The author proceeds from the Hamilton system of the free field; the two quantum numbers Q_1 and Q_2 , exhibited by the total Hamilton system, are specified, and the state is written down for the zone $Q_1 = 1$ and $Q_2 = 0$. From the Schrödinger equation the equation system of amplitudes is then obtained, and the function $h(z)$ is derived therefrom, which is graphically shown in figure 1 to apply for the case in which $h(z) = 0$ does not have any other root than $z = 0$. The resulting statement is that the second state of the physical V-particles in the considered variant of Lie model theory is missing, and that the scattering cross section is somewhat larger in this case, as compared to

Card 1/2

The "Latent Structure" in the Model by Lie

SOV/20-126-6-24/67

the common variant of the model. In the case of the coupling constant being outside the normal zone, viz. not far from the critical value, the hermiticity of the Hamiltonian may be restored by the introduction of the second state of the latent structure. Finally, the coupling constant in the pion theory most likely lies outside the normal zone. The author expresses his gratitude to Professors D. D. Ivanenko and A. M. Brodskiy for discussions, and B. V. Medvedev and M. K. Polivanov for their critical remarks. There are 1 figure and 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: March 20, 1959, by N. N. Bogolyubov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1959

Card 2/2

TEODOROVICH, B.V. [translator]; KHIMENKOV, Yu.V. [translator]; BRODSKIY, A.M., red.; LARIN, S.I., red.; POTAPENKOV, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[New method in the theory of strong interactions; double dispersion representations] Novyi metod v teorii sil'nykh vzaimodeistvii; dvoinye disperzionnye predstavleniya. Sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 358 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 14:4)

(Nuclear reactions)

3/139/60/000/004/039/0
E031/E413

AUTHOR: Teodorovich, E.V.

TITLE: On the Asymptote of the Peak Function

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Fizika, 1960
No. 4, pp. 83-86

TEXT: The problem of the asymptotic behaviour of the peak function for large transmitted impulses was studied by H. Lehmann et al (Ref. 1). With the aid of a particular example it was shown that the peak function must vanish for large k^2 . This conclusion arising from the exclusion of the solution for spectral densities with false singularities of the type "ghost states", is not sufficiently fundamental. The hypothesis of an asymptotically vanishing peak functions contradicts the experimentally observed constancy of the cross-section in the region of large energies and also the modern theoretical representation of the structure of the charge. In solving the integral equation for the spectral density, e.g.

$$\rho(t) = k(t) \left\{ \pi^2 \rho^2(t) + \left[\frac{1}{t+1} + P \int_0^\infty \frac{\rho(t') dt'}{t - t'} \right] \right\} \quad (1)$$

Card 1/2

S/139/60/000/004/039/044/KA
E031/E413

On the Asymptote of the Peak Function

Lehmann et al did not find all classes of solutions. To solve Eq.(1) we introduce a function $\eta(t) = \rho(t)(t+1)^2/k(t)$ and a function $\xi(t)$ defined by Eq.(2). The resulting system of equations can be solved by the method of Chew and Low (Ref.6). Solutions for the two cases defined by Eqs.(4a) and (5a) are quoted. The first solution was found by Lehmann et al. From the above analysis the author concludes that there are no restrictions on the asymptote of the peak function. There are 11 references. ✓
3 Soviet, 6 English, 1 Italian and 1 Danish.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosuniversitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1959

Card 2/2

TEODOROVICH, E.V.

Pion-pion interaction and the electromagnetic structure of a
nucleon in the static theory. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 39
no.2:476-479 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Nucleons)

TEODOROVICH, E. V., Cand phys-Math Sci -- "Certain problems
of the nucleon's electromagnetic structure." Tbilisi, Pub
House of Tbilisi U, 1961. (Tbilisi State U im Stalin) (KL,
8-61, 229)

- 51 -

TEODOROVICH, E.V.

On a possible method for converting thermal energy with electric
energy. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 32 no.12:1490-1492 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut, Moskva.
(Electron gas)
(Thermionic emission)

L 23763-66 E/T(1)/T LIE(c) GS
ACC NR: AP6008107 SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/66/000/001/0033/0036

AUTHOR: Teodorovich, E. V.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Current Sources
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut istochnikov toka);
All-Union Extension Polytechnic Institute (Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy
politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: On the optimal distribution of impurities through the interior of a thermocouple

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 1, 1966, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, semiconductor impurity, semiconductor carrier, carrier density, distribution function, Fermi gas, electron gas, resistivity, thermal conduction, phonon

ABSTRACT: The author obtains the distribution function of the carrier (impurity) density in a thermocouple such as to yield maximum efficiency. An efficiency parameter is defined in terms of the Seebeck coefficient, the thermal conductivity coefficient, and the

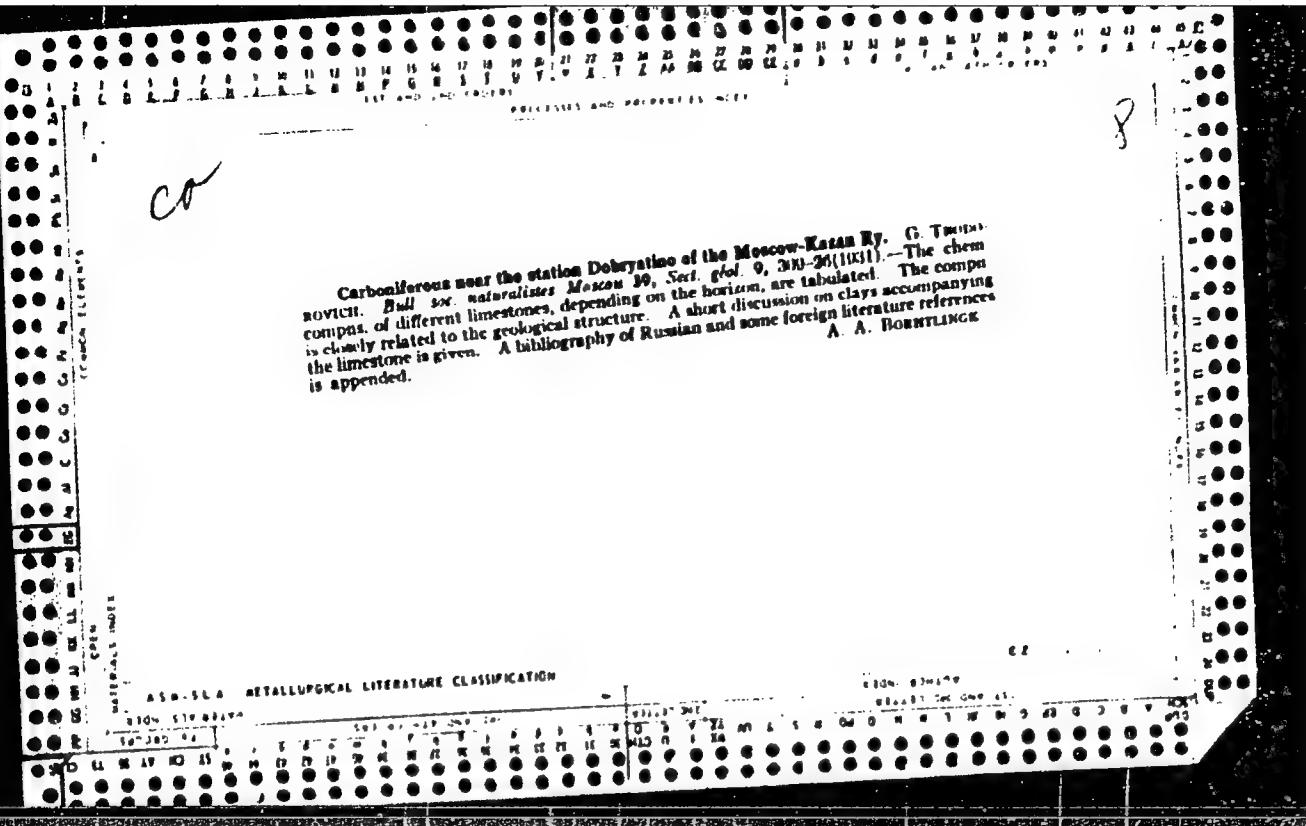
Card 1/2

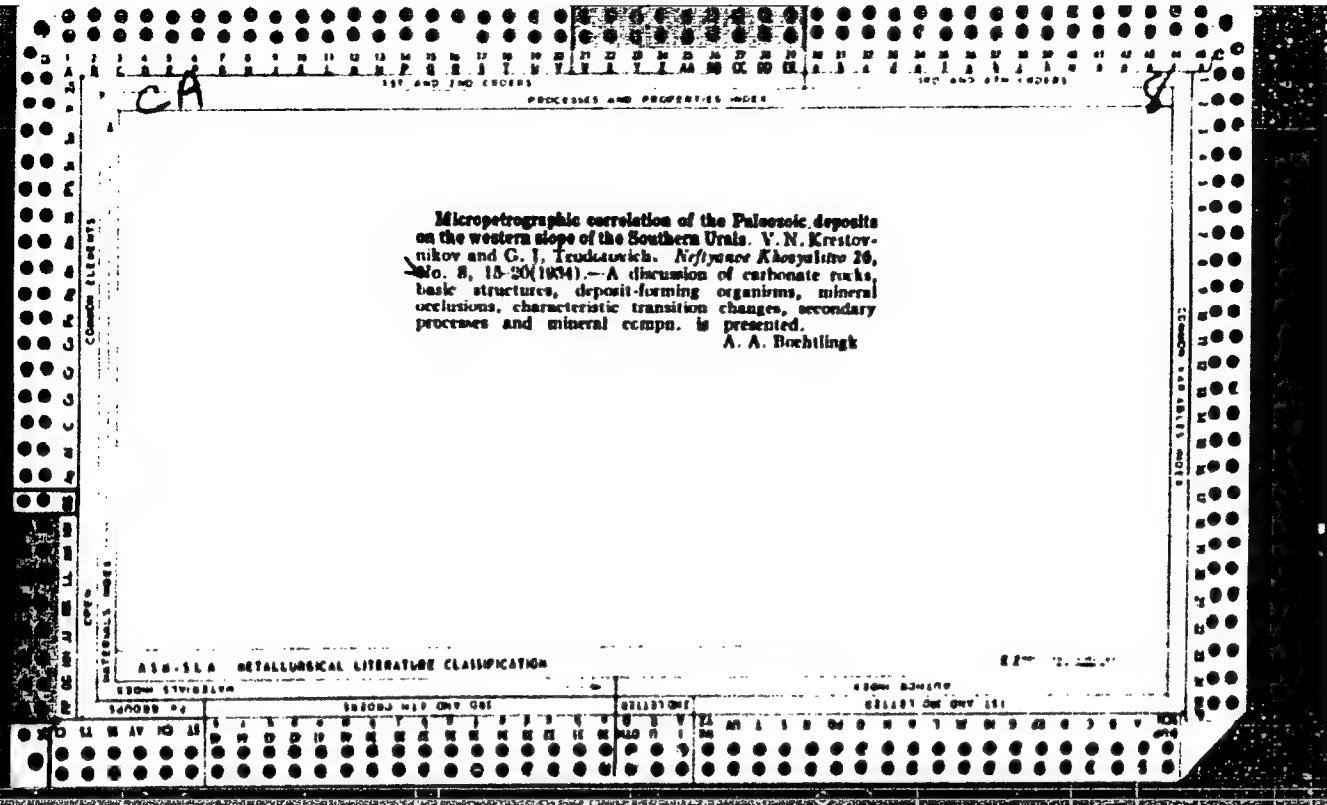
L 23763-66
ACC NR: AP6008107

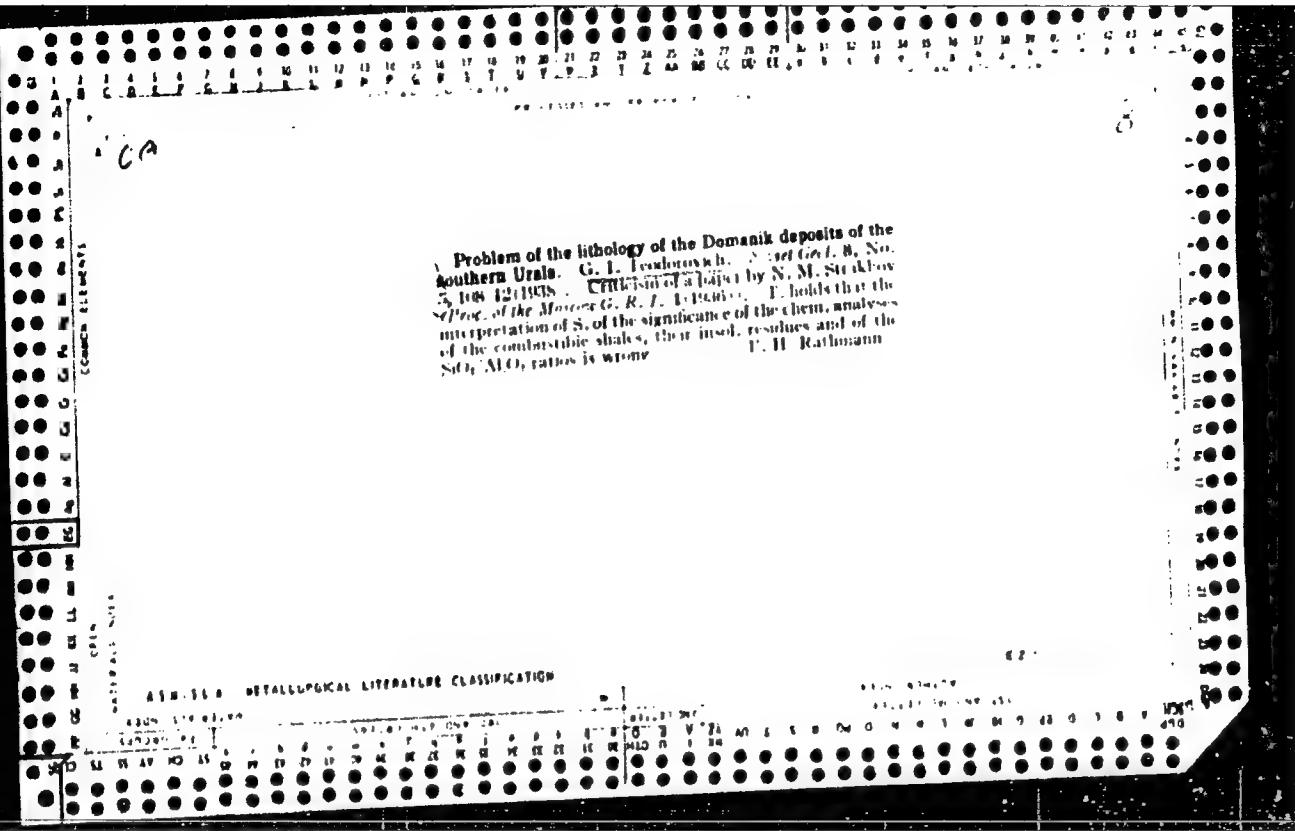
resistivity, while the thermodynamic parameters of the material are regarded as functions of the Fermi energy. The solution is written out for the Fermi energy which maximizes the efficiency parameter and an approximate solution is obtained for the case when the electron gas is not degenerate. It is shown that the maximum parameter is obtained when the product of the resistivity by the phonon thermal conductivity of each leg of the thermocouple is constant. The calculated efficiency for a lead telluride thermocouple with lead iodide impurities is 7.62%. Comparative calculations with other optimality criteria gave values of 6.23% for the entire temperature interval covered by the thermocouple, and 6.98% if an optimization method is used whereby the optimal impurity concentration is determined from the requirement that the maximum efficiency be obtained for each point of the temperature interval. This shows that optimization with respect to each point is not very effective. Orig. art. has: 1³ formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 01²/ 2/2







Problem of the classification of aleurite-clay sand
stones. O. I. Trudovitch. Soviet Geol. 8, No. 8, p. 71
(1938).—Aleurite-clay-sandstone mixts. are classified ac-
cording to compn. of the components by means of a tri-
angular diagram.

ASIA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1

TEODOROVICH, G. I.

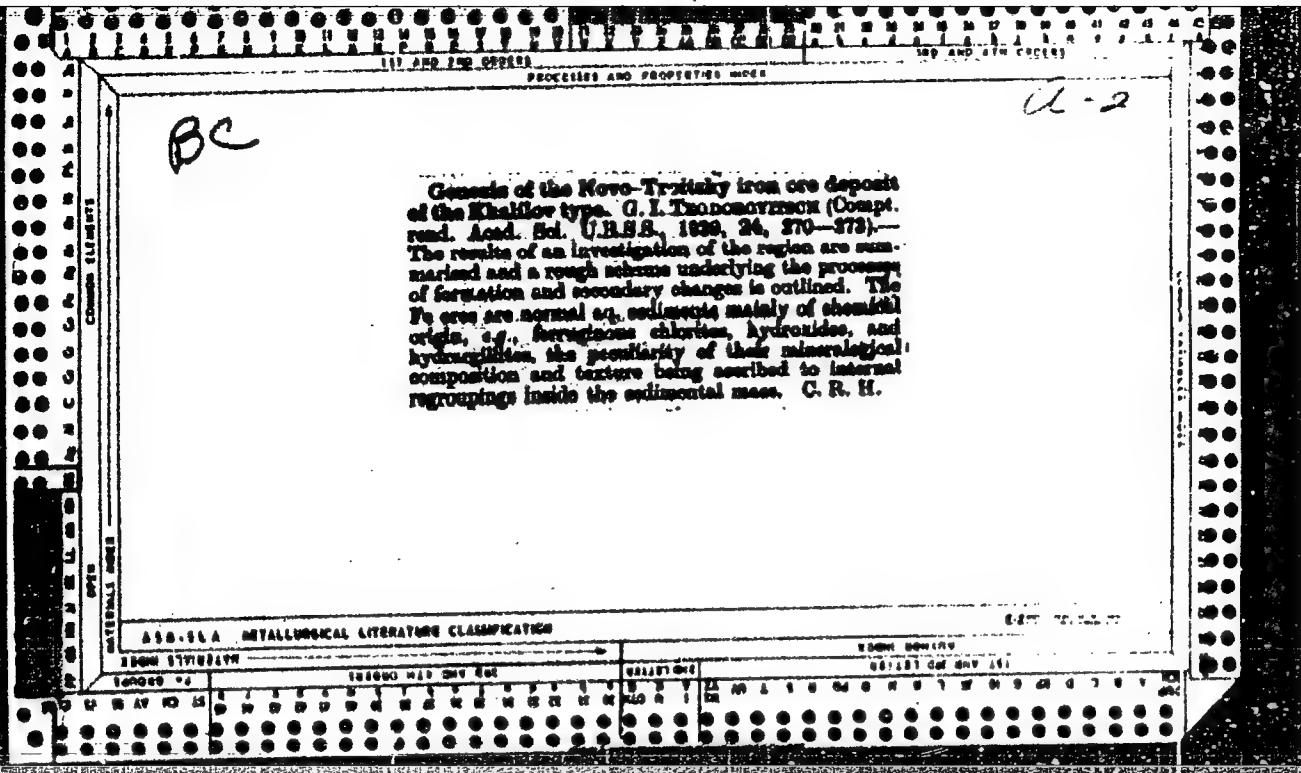
K VOPROSY O RASSHIRENNOY KLASSIFIKATSII OBLOMOCHNYKH POROD, 1939

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1"

Genesis of iron ores of Novo-Troitsky deposits belonging to the Khalilov type. G. I. Tsvetkovitch. Bull. Soc. naturalistes Moscou, Vol. 17, 1911 (thin English translation). - See C. A. 34, 9672 J. E. D.

ABR 11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



TEODOROVICH, Georgiy Ivanovich

"Khoper Beds in Orsk-Khalilova Region," Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR, 25, No 4, 1939.

Inst. Geol. Sci., Dept. Geologico-Geographical Sci. Acad. Sci. USSR

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1

TEODOROVICH, G. I.

K voprosu o tak nazyvayemom kontinental'nom me le Oroko-Khalilovskogo rayona

1940

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1

TEODOROVICH, G. I.

MIGRATSIYA VERKHNE-PALEOZOYSKIKH RIFOV DKHOY BASHKIRII

1941

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1"

Mr. de *Mr. J. G. Scherzer*

Sulphur as an indicator in prospecting for oil, on the evidence obtained in the region of Storlitamak-Ishibaev, O. I. Teolorovitsch (Compt. russ. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S., 1942, 34, 121-125).—When accompanied by bitumens, gaseous, liquid, or solid, or their traces, native S indicates the presence of oil at lower horizons.

L. S. I.

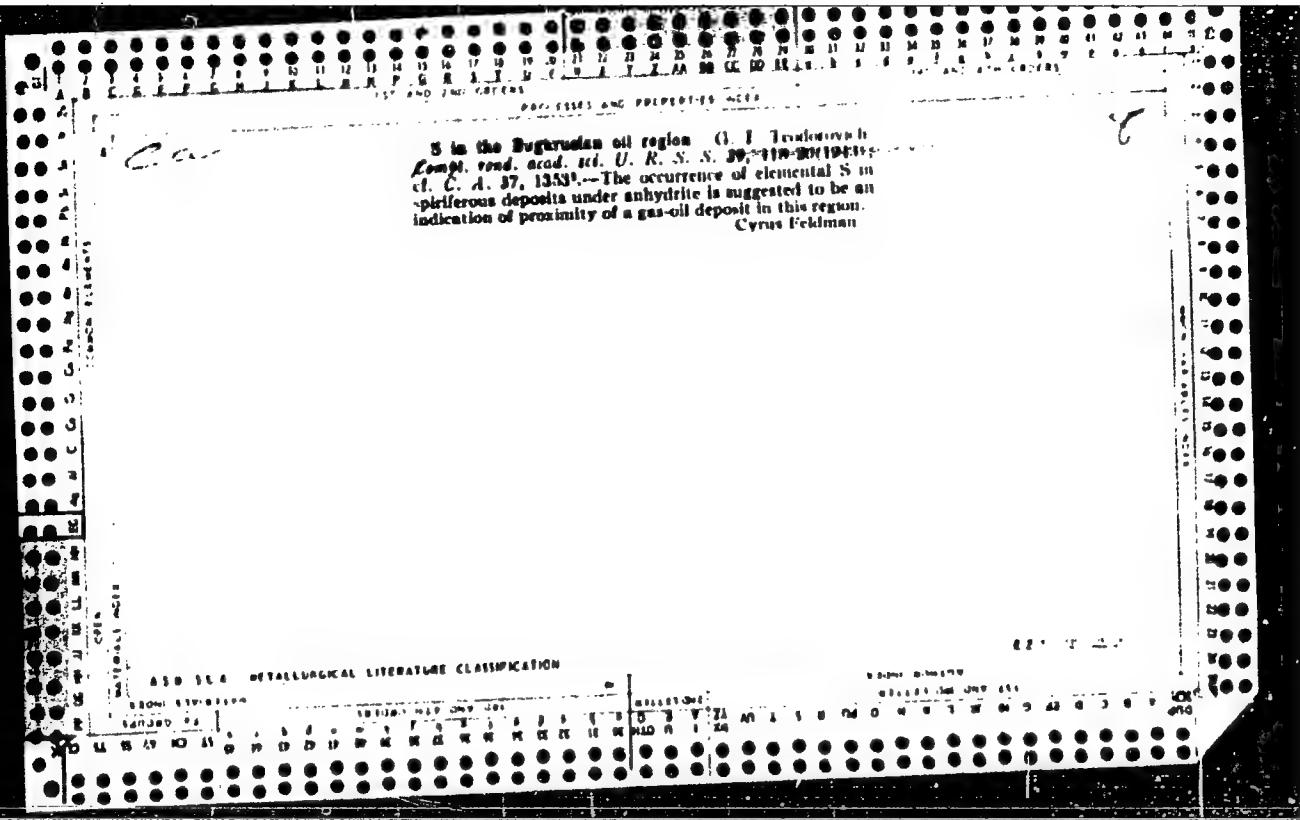
H. I. S. - 1968

Dolomitization in the eastern massif of the Takhmauro oil region.
G. I. Teodorovitsch (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1942, 34,
198-201).—The deposits of the central shallow bay of this massif
are characterized by an alternation of anhydrite-bearing dolomites,
spotted anhydrite-dolomitic rocks, dolomite limestones containing
anhydrites, and occasionally pure limestones. The process of
dolomitization suggested by a petrographic examination of core
samples of three deposits is discussed.

I. S. T.

TEODOROVICH, G. I.

"Structure of the Pore Space of Carbonate Oil Reservoir Rocks and their
Permeability, as Illustrated by Paleozoic Reservoirs of Bashkiria," 1943.



The geochemistry of the petrolierous deposits of the Bugurulian region, and the outlook for search in the second Bugurulian. (D. I. Evstaf'ev). *Geofizika* 1960, no. 1, 28-35 (in English). The semi-halo of native S around the Bugurulian oil deposits is believed to have been reduced from sulfate in ground water by substances of the deposits' periphery. The presence of semi-haloes of S is suggested as an indication of the presence of oil. (Yuri P. Feldman)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1

TEODOROVICH, G. I.

O proiskhozhdenii Suturo-Stilolitovykh Poverkhnostey

1945

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1"

TEODOROV, T.

Surgical therapy of paronychia in the XIII Poliklinika in Sofia.
Results during the period of 1952 to 1959 inclusively. Khirurgia,
Sofia 13 no. 2-3:252-254 '60.
(PARONYCHIA surg.)

TEODOROVICH G. I.

PL. 10T26

May 1945

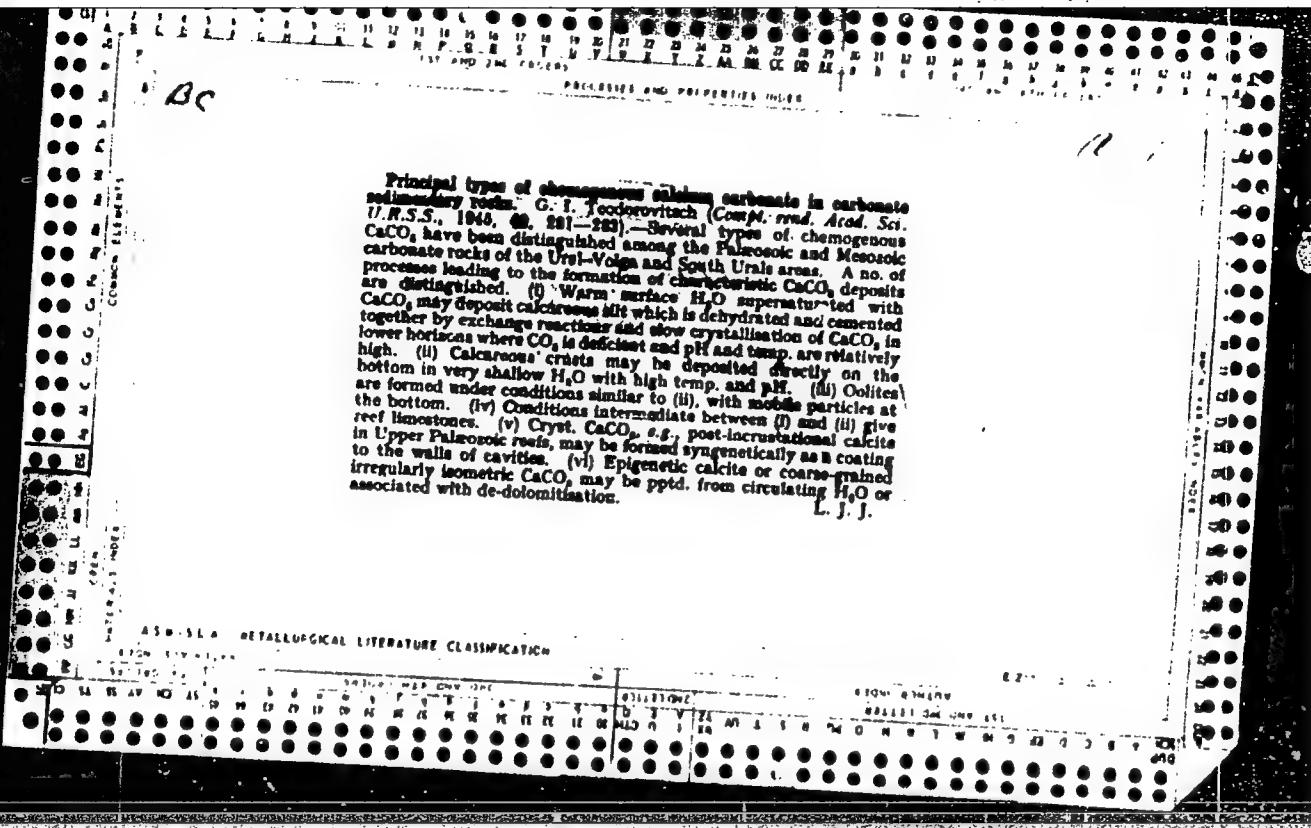
USSR / Geology
Rock formation

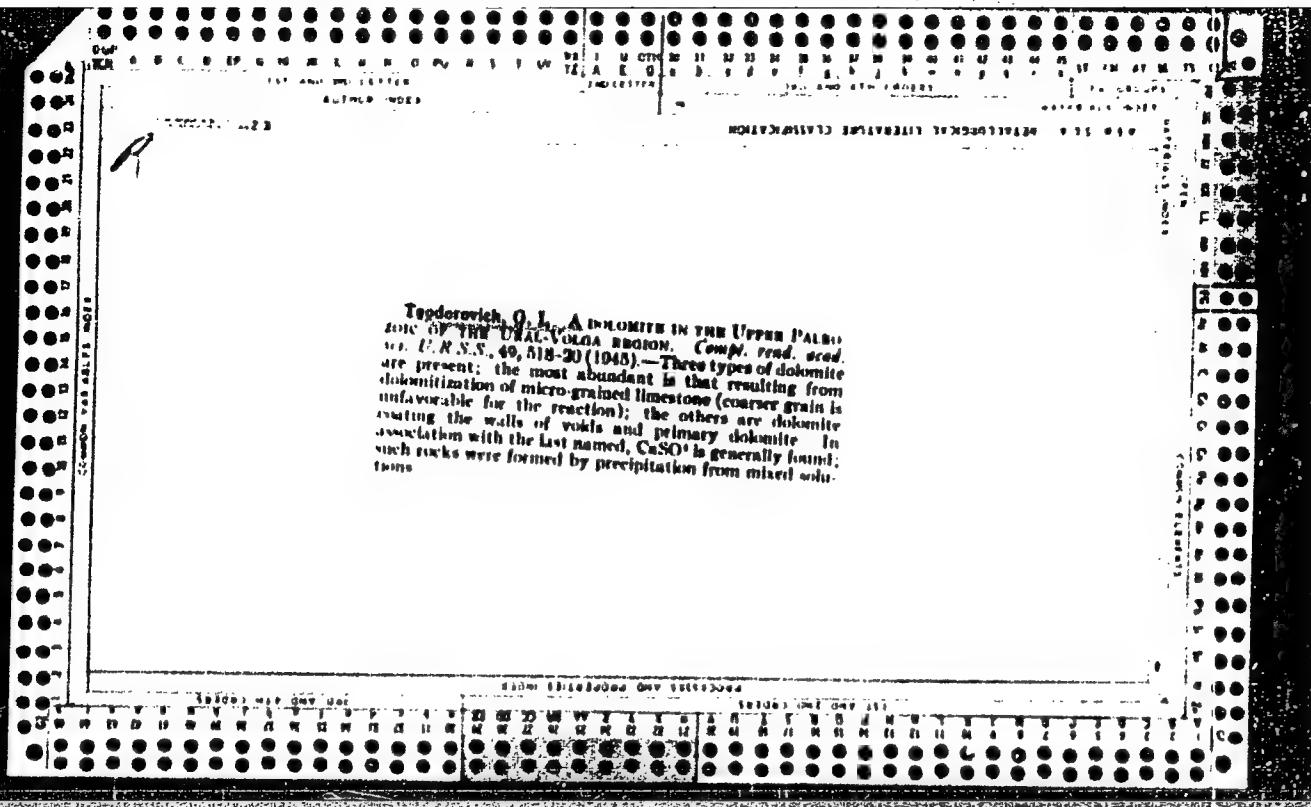
"The Bashkirian Stage of the Middle Carboniferous,"
G. I. Teodorovich, 7 pp

"Izv Ak Nauk Ser Geol" No 5

Study of section of the Middle Carboniferous
of the Zilim River, western slope of the Southern
Urals.

10T26





100 AND 100 COLUMNS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
100 AND 100 COLUMNS

C

ORIGIN OF DOLOMITE BY THE FORMATION OF SEDIMENT. O. I. Teodorovich. *Zeml. i zeml. resur. SSSR*, 53, 825-28 (1946); abstracted in *Chem. Zentral.*, 118 [7/8] 443 (1947). — Two types of dolomite are distinguished: dolomites which are formed under neutral conditions of the sea, and those originating in high salt-content lagoons, in concentrated sea water. The solubilities of CaCO_3 and MgCO_3 are similar in warm sea water. With this increase of concentration, the optimum conditions of dolomite formation are present.
M.H.

Sr. Sci. Assoc., Inst. Petroleum, Acad. Sci. USSR

AER-115 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SCIENCE SUBJECTS

TECHNOLOGY

TECHNIQUE

SCIENCE SUBJECTS	TECHNOLOGY	TECHNIQUE	SCIENCE SUBJECTS
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	P P P P P P P P P P	G G G G G G G G G G	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

TEODOROVICH, G. I.

Teodorovich, G. I. Dr. Geolog. - Mineralog. Sci.

Dissertation: "Carbonate Facies of the Sakmara-Arta and Upper Coal Deposits of Tataria, Western Bashkiria and Adjacent Areas in Connection with Petroleum Prospecting." Inst. of Mineral Fuels, Acad. Sci USSR 12 Jun 47

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva Jun 1947 (Proj. #17836)

TEODOROVICH, G.I.

SSR/Geology

Petrography

Geochemistry

Rev/Dec 48

"A Review of the Main Works in the Lithology of Sedimentary Rock in the USSR During the Last 30 Years," S. G. Sarkisyan, G. I. Teodorovich, 9 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 6

Discusses the many published works on this subject under four categories: (1) petrography including mineralogy and paleogeography of terrigenous components, (2) rocks in general, studied chiefly by transparent section method, (3) geochemical trend

60/49740

USER/Geology (Contd)

Nov/Dec 48

In Petrography of sedimentary rock, and (4) petrographic studies of contemporary deposition. A bibliography of 96 works is appended.

60/49740

USER/Medicine - Paleontology
Medicine - Fossils

Jan/Feb 194

"Types and Migration of the Salmarck-Artinsk Phases
of Tartary, Western Bashkirya and Adjacent Re-
gions," G. I. Teodorovitch, 19 pp

"Avul Moek Obshch Ispy Prirod, Nova Ser, Vol LIII,
Otdel Geolog" Vol XIII, No 1

Distinguishes basic phase types of Salmarck-Artinsk
deposits of Tartary, Western Bashkirya and adjacent
regions of Krybyshov, Chitalov and Molotov Oblasts.
Carbonaceous phases of eastern slope, deep water
zone phases, and carbonaceous phases of western
slope are established within boundaries of pre-Ural
subsidence. Carbonaceous marine and sea-lagoon
phases are distinguished within limits of platform.
In Bashkir pre-Ural, and on western slope of Urals,
all phases of Salmarck-Artinsk deposits have
migrated regularly.

68x69

TEODOROVICH, G.I.; YANSHIN, A.L., red.; PERMYAKOVA, A.I., red.izd-va

[Carbonate facies of the lower Permian and upper Carboniferous in
the Ural-Volga region] Karbonatnye tatsii zizhei Permi-verkhnego
karbona Uralo-Volzhskoi oblasti. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. ob-va ispytatelei
prirody, 1949. 293 p. (Materialy k poznaniyu geologicheskogo stroenija
SSSR., no.13).
(MIRA 11:4)

1.Chlen Soveta Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody (for
Yanshin).

(Ural Mountain region--Geology)
(Volga Valley--Geology)

TECHNOLOGY, &c.

Paul M. Morris
Tel. 777-7607
P.O. Box 1160
Montgomery,
Alabama 36101
Please send me
information concerning
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my article.

A CHEMICAL TEST OR SALT DARES SILICATE IRON AS A SOURCE OF
POTASSIUM CARBONATE. Todoroff, H. J., & Clark, M. G. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 113, v. 10, p. 230. Silicite and amosite, formed at high temperatures in the presence of bottom mud in shallow marine water, is associated with presence of K₂CO₃. Possibility of local sources of conversion of organic K₂CO₃ to K₂SiO₃ is discussed. (L).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310008-1"

TEODOROVICH, G. I.

23045 O podrazdelenii verkhnego karbona na yarusy. Doklady akad. Nauk SSSR, novaya seriya, T. LXVII, №. 3, 1949, C. 537-40. - Bibliogr: 21 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31. 1949

Siderite facies in sea water, and petroleum formation. G. I. Todorovich. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 60, 227-30 (1949).—The formation of siderite sediments from salt water, especially in the littoral regions or in shallow depths near the shore, is marked by a boundary level of prevailing oxidation and reduction fractions. Lepidocrocite and goethite are typical products of deeper-water sediment facies. The oxidation-reduction level is highly variable, and therefore often no sharp limits of mineralization are observed. Even FeS_2 may occur amidst the siderite horizons as an indication of reduction conditions. Climatic rhythms are equally observed. The siderite facies may

even be associated with fresh-water sands, clays, and carbonate sediments formed in shallow depths. In the Devonian sediments of Bashkiria, S. B. Tartaryia, Kubanovsk, and Chkalovsk, an intimate relation between $FeCO_3$ (and FeS_2) contg. horizons with petroleum-bearing sediments was observed. $FeCO_3$ is easily characterized by its spherulitic structure. It is a very late mineralization indicating the reaction of H_2S with the Fe^{++} -contg. sediments. Siderite is entirely absent in limestones and marls of the Ural-Volga region which contain a normal marine fauna but do not bring petroleum. The relation of $FeCO_3$ horizons with the petroleum-bearing horizons is particularly well observed in the Mal'kop region in which there are typical littoral sediments, and similar conditions are valid in dolomites of Alash, Bukhara, Turkestan, and Fergana. The org. material is enriched in the siderite facies, and montmorillonite in it may have acted as a low-temp. catalyst for petroleum formation. Sea water is also favorable for the hydrogenation conditions of bituminous products, while in fresh water coal formation prevails, an observation which is often valid in the sediments of the Russian platform. For bitumen formation the higher solv. of $FeCO_3$ and bicarbonate in CO_2 -rich sea waters than that of FeS_2 is also favorable. Tight sealing of such basins of siderite facies by impermeable clays above the sediments brings about the well-known accumulation of gaseous reaction products under high pressure, and petroleum may migrate from deeper layers into structural "traps" of higher levels. W. Ritel

TEODOROVICH, Georgiy Ivanovich

Author of "Phases of the Lower Permian and Upper Carboniferous of the Ural Volga Region"
Moscow, 1949-50
SO:SUM 46, 18 June 1951 bt

TEODOROVICH, G. I.

"Methodology of Carbonate Species of Paleozoia of the Ural-Volga Area," Moscow,
1959

CTRSPPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

Teodorovich, G.I., The Bashkir belt of the European part of U.S.S.R. and its subdivisions.
569-72

Sr. Sci. Assoc., Inst. Petroleum, Acad. Sci. USSR

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 78, No. 3, 1951

1. TEODOROVICH, G. I.
2. SSSR (600)
4. Ural Mountain Region-Petroleum-Geology
7. Periodicity in the profile of possible oil-bearing formations; based on example of the Devon in the Ural-Volga region.
Dokl. AN SSSR 86 No. 5, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

TEODOROVICH, G.I.

The Bashkirian and Namur stages of European U.S.S.R., Trudy Inst.
nefti 3:44-88 '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Geology, Stratigraphic)

TEODOROVICH, G.I.

Study of oil reservoir rocks. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 29 no.3:
59-66 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Petroleum geology)

• TEODOROVICH, G. I.

AID P - 575

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 12/22

Author : Teodorovich, G. I.

Title : Petroleum producing strata

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #8, 52-55, Ag 1954

Abstract : The author reviews early theories on the organic nature of the petroleum formation based on the complex geological data of I. M. Gubkin and on the experimental studies of the organic chemists N. D. Zelinsky and others. The author also extends his discussion to the transformation of shallow sea water and coastal bacteriological deposits and the silt of animal and vegetable nature mixed with mineral masses. 12 Russian references (1927-1952).

Institution : None

Submitted : No date